Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.—22.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1824. [NO. 386.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,

At THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms. Persons who send us advertisements are requested to note the number of insertions on the writing, or they will be continued till further orders are given, and charged accordingly. The expense for every subsequent insertion after the first is half that of the first, unless there is a contract by the year or quarter.

Commercial Advertisements

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Several low priced double milled drab Cloths
Petise and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Satinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, } PLAIDS
Domestic Cashmere, }
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Dito Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines }
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do coloured do }
Do do Italian Lustring }
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, }
Silk, }
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin, }
York Tan, }
and Silk }
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
7-8, 5-4 and 6-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic
Do do bleached do do
5-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
5-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Jaconet Edgings
Cambric and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, } MUSLINS.
Book and
Do fine do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
5000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, }
Tenneriffe, and } WINES
Vin de Grave, }
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 kegs *Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:

20 kegs 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 40d. Nails, and 4½ Brads—*Viz.*

8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Boston Factory, Massachusetts; which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them superior to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824.—32*

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
April 14, 1824. 58

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
March 31, 1824. 56tf

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—79tf.

10 T. z. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette.
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824—381tf.

150 Sacks Salt.
1 Ton Logwood, by Steam Boat Henrietta.
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

New Goods, New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening a HANDSOME SUPPLY of SEASONABLE GOODS, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*,—Consisting of almost every article in the DRY GOOD LINE, for which there is a demand.

The GOODS have all been laid in for *CASH*, as low as they could be bought in the city of New-York, (mostly at *AUCTION*.) Therefore, *the subscriber is determined to sell them as low* as it is possible for Goods of the same description to be sold in Fayetteville, either WHOLESALE or RETAIL. Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

AMONG WHICH, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Extra supr. blue and black cloths
Supr. and common black, blue, mixt and drab cloths—a variety
Supr. blue common and fashionable stripe do.
Supr. blue mixt satinets
Black, blue, olive and purple pelise cloths
Rose and point blankets
Red and white flannels—a variety
Figured bombazetts, new style, and all colors
Plain do
Caroline plaids, a variety, and cloak camblets,
Elegant merino shawls
Merino and La Fayette points
Real Scotch carpetings and bindings
Superb hearth rugs
Fancy cambric prints
Fashionable printed muslins
3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 cambrics ginghams
Supr. and common plain cambrics
Figured and satin stripe do
Figured and plain jaconet, book and mull muslins
Victory white robes
Elegant colored do
5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Linen cambric and long lawn
Black figured silk and silk vestings
Black and white Italian crapes and green gauze
Fashionable Nazarine blue, brown, olive and green pelise satins
Elegant setts of Ribbons
Swansdown, toilinet, Marseilles and rich Valentia vesting, and Valentia and Marseilles vest shapes
Bandanna and Barcelona handkerchiefs
Men's fashionable stocks
Men's & ladies' white castor La Fayette gloves
Ladies' kid and lined do.
Men's best dog skin and beaver do.
Men's lambs wool hose and half hose
Ladies' silk, worsted and cotton do
Spool floss cotton, spool, ball, and wire sewing cotton
Cassimere shawls—a variety
Large imitation and chintz shawls
Fancy handkerchiefs, imitation bandanna do.
Brown holland and osnaburghs
5-4 and 4-4 bleached cotton shirtings
3-4 bleached and unbleached do.
Supr. power loom do.
American blue ginghams
8-4 stout table diapers
Bird eye and Russia do.
Real hemp bed tick
Wellington and Tom and Jerry stripes
Blue and Buff cotton cassimere
Supr. white janes
Manchester cord
Fancy gilt paper, and paper hanging
Patent and nett sasbenders
Servants glazed hats
Windsor soap
Large shell and imitation combs
Imperial queen's eye and gold and silver eyed needles
Fancy pearl and steel scissors
Silver and common thimbles
Buck and whale bone knives and forks
Best fancy, single and double bladed penknives
Writting and letter paper
Boxes phosphorus lights
Ladies' fancy perfumery boxes
Lead pencils, ink powder, wafers, &c.
Looking glasses in mahogany frames
Gilt military coat, vest and pearl buttons
Eagle military gilt button, &c. &c.

JOHN M'ARN.
Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—383tf.

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds prime Porto Rico Sugars.
50 Barrels do.
10 do Loaf do.
4 do Lump do.
8 Hhds prime Porto Rico Coffee.
5 Bags St. Domingo do.
25 qr Chests Imperial and Hyson Teas.
10 Hhds prime Molasses.
2 casks Sicily Madeira }
2 do. Colmanor } WINES.
4 do. L P Teneriffe }
30 Pieces 42 inch Bagging.
27 Coils Bale rope.
1 Seroon Flotant Indigo.
7 Boxes No. 8 9 & 10 Whittemores Cotton Cards.
30 do. Goshen Cheese.
10 Crates Wine bottles
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
60 Kegs nails assorted sizes.
40 Tons Swedes Iron assorted.
1 Ton Shot, assorted sizes.
1½ Tons Share Moulds
1 do. Castings.
98 Casks Thomastown Lime.
1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.

By CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Also to rent,

THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Burch, on Person Street.
For terms, apply to C. T. H.
Fayetteville, September 25, 1824—381tf

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

100 Tons Log wood,
For sale by,
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1824—382tf.

NEW GOODS.

Stuart, Birdsall, & Co.

HAVE now open their FALL SUPPLY of SEASONABLE and FASHIONABLE GOODS, consisting of almost every variety in DRY GOODS; with an assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY. Also an additional supply of GENUINE LIQUORS and TEAS. Being determined to sell *as low*, as any other house. Purchasers are invited to examine the Goods and Prices.

—AMONG THE DRY GOODS, ARE—

Superfine London CLOTHS & CASSIMERES
Fine and common ditto ditto
Double milled drab great coating
Sattinets and kerseys
Negro cloth and plains
White, red, }
Green and yellow } FLANNELS.
White milled ditto or swanskin
Green and blue baizes
Bombazetts and bombazeens
Caroline plaids and stripes
Tartan do. for cloaks
Rose, point and striped blankets
Irish linens in whole and half pieces
Thread cambrics and lawns
Irish and Russia diaper
Calicoes of the newest patterns
Muslins ditto ditto
Mull mull, Swiss, book, }
Plain and striped cambric } MUSLINS.
Muslin and crape Robes
Thread laces, edgings and insertings
Salisbury flannels scarlet and figured
Rattinetts do do
Worsted lambs wool, }
Vigonia, cotton and silk } HOSIERY.
Cotton shirting of every quality
Sheetings, domestic and imported
Plain and figured }
Colored and black } SILKS.
Merino shawls and handkerchiefs
Silk ditto ditto
Cassimere ditto ditto
Do scarfs, or long shawls
Figured silk, and other vestings
Fashionable ribbons
Men's and women's beaver, castor }
York tan, }
Woodstock } GLOVES.
And silk }
Domestic plaids and stripes
Osnaburgs and twilled sacking.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf

WILLKINGS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

AT THEIR AUCTION STORE, HAY STREET,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

3 Pipes superior Cogniac brandy, Seignetts brand,
5 Hhds and 15 Barrels N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
10 barrels Apple Brandy,
12 do. country Gin,
5 do. Copperas,
25 do. Loaf Sugar,
7 quarter casks sweet Wine,
2 casks sad Irons,
65 bags coffee,
20 do. pepper,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
50 do. 10 by 12 do. do.
25 do. Fayetteville mould candles,
10 do. bar soap,
2 do. club axes,
5 do. mustard, 50 reams writing paper.
4 do. American segars, 6 boxes Whittimore's cotton cards.
3 pr. patent balances, 50 pieces cotton bagging, some very superior,

Also a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf.

FOR SALE,

22 Hhds Sugar,
41 Bbls do.
4 do. Loaf do.
22 Hhds Molasses,
2 do. Coffee,
3 Bbls do.
30 Bags do.
5 Tons Swedes Iron,
2 do. Castings,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
9 Bbls Gin,
10 do. Pork,
1000 Bushels Turks Island Salt
1500 do Liverpool do.
500 do Sound do
10 Ps. Cotton Bagging.

W. WHITEHEAD & Co.
Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—385tf

Received, by the last arrivals.

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.
March 4. 1824.—52tf.

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,
O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Balti

more, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased
By O. P. S.
August 16, 1824.—76tf

Notice to Merchants.

A SITUATION is wanted by a Young Man, in New York, as Clerk, in a respectable Mercantile House, in this town, or in this state. He is a young men of steady, and industrious habits, has a general knowledge of business, and can produce the most satisfactory recommendations, as to character and abilites. Please apply to
J. J. SANDFORD.
Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—2t386

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Saddlery Store.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from their former stand, (opposite the Mansion Hotel,) to the New Store, opposite the LA FAYETTE HOTEL, Hay Street, where they have just received, in addition to their former STOCK, a large supply of

Sole and harness leather
Skirting and hog skins
Calf skins & shoe binding
Large English sheep skins
Common do do
Cochineal and wood red morocco
Green and yellow do
Black Curracoa do
Ladies' and men's saddles
Saddle bags and valices
Black and russett bridles
Martingales
Hard leather trunks
Hair trunks
Black varnish
Plated coach and gig harness mounting
Jappaned do do do
Plated bridle bits
Stirrup irons,
Spurs
Saddle moulding
Brass spurs
Stirrup irons
Tacks
Cut tacks
Saddle trees
Straining webs
Cotton and worsted webs
Saddlers hammers
Pincers
Knives
Needles
Spring thong gig whips
Plated mounted do
Coach do
Twig do

Which they will sell low for cash, cotton or approved paper. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.
Fayetteville, October 7. 1824 383tf

DAVID B. CRANE & CO'S,

FALL Importation of HARDWARE, CUTLERY &c. has arrived, and is now open, ready for sale.
Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—3t387

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO'S,

FALL Importation of DRY GOODS, is now open, and for sale.
Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—3t387

NEW GOODS.

188 *PACKAGES*, of well selected DRY GOODS, for this Market; just opened and for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on terms to suit purchasers.

Merchants from the country, are invited to call and examine the Goods and Prices.

E. E. LEWIS.
Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—384tf

SUGAR AND IRON

4 Hhds and 13 Bbls. of superior brown sugar
10 Ton assorted Iron.
Received per Steam Boat,
And for Sale.
WILLKINGS & CO.
Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—3t386

THE subscriber at the sign of the big Boot in Market Square, has just opened a *FRESH SUPPLY* of *BOOTS* and *SHOES* of the latest, and most approved fashions, which are offered WHOLESALE and RETAIL at low prices for cash only.

Men's fine and common Wellington boots
do. Calfs Washington and Munroe ties
do. com. fine and coarse peg'd brogues and shoes
do. com. lin'd and bound shoes
Boy's fine and coarse shoes
Ladies' morocco and leather boots and shoes
do. imitation kid and seal boots
do. stuff and grecian ties and slippers
do. simile velvet and silk slippers

Liquid and paste blacking and black varnish, shoes, scrubbing, sweeping; hearth, furniture and wash brushes, &c. W. L. HAWLEY
Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1824—6t390.

H. G. NELSON,

HAS just received his FALL ASSORTMENT of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, which he offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at a small advance for Cash.

ALSO,
40 Boxes Muscatel Raisins.
Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—384tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
August 4, 1824.—74*

Just received and for sale, several neat,

light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.
C. & P. MALLETT.
June, 1824.—67tf

Just Received.

MEMOIRS of Gen. La Fayette
Ditto, Ditto, Gen. Jackson
Tales of Traveller No. 1 and 2, by the Author of Sketch Book, Knickerbocker, &c. &c.
Inheritance, by the Author of Marriage
For sale at the Book Store of J. HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—2t386

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the

Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
March 3, 1824.—52tf.

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season,
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1824—382tf.

GALES'S

NORTH-CAROLINA,

ALMANACKS,

For the Year of our Lord,

1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices, by
STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.
Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1824—382tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1824.

HENRY MORGAN, vs. HENRY BULLARD. } Original Attachment.

No goods or chattels found. Levied Sept. 3, 1824, on 100 acres of land, joining Angus Shaw and others, on Buie's creek.

WHEREAS it appears to the Court, that the Defendant, Henry Bullard, is an inhabitant of another state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks successively; that the Defendant appear, replevy, and plead to issue, at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment will be entered against him for the amount of Plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on, sold for the satisfaction thereof. *(From the Minutes.)*

6t88 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1824.

David Hay, vs. Henry Branson. } Original attachment Summoned S. P. Ashe garnishee.

IT having been made appear to this Court, that the Defendant, Henry Branson, is an inhabitant of another state, or so absconds and conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him. *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks successively, that the Defendant appear, replevy and plead to issue at our next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in December next, or judgment will be awarded against him for the amount of Plaintiff's claim and execution issue accordingly.

From the minutes.

6t88. Test, JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina,

Moore County Court, August Term, 1824

AT this term, a paper writing, called the Last Will and Testament of MARY MONTGOMERY, dec'd, was offered for probate—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Tomilson, James Tomilson and John Hill, heirs at law of the said Mary Montgomery, dec'd, are no inhabitants of this State. Whereupon the Court, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, successively, that the said Richard Tomilson, James Tomilson and John Hill, may have notice to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the aforesaid County of Moore, at the Court House, in Carthage, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to shew cause, if any they can, why the said paper writing shall not be admitted to probate, as the last Will and Testament of the said Mary Montgomery, dec'd. CORN. DOWD, *C. C.*

September 15, 1824——6t 387

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land; a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Killy, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

51tf B. W. WILLIAMS.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves.—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

NOTICE

THE subscriber begs leave of his friends to return them his thanks, for the continuation of their custom, he feels particularly obliged to those who have been in the habit of supplying his orders, when it was not (as will sometimes be the case) perfectly convenient for him to send the money.—He would take this opportunity, however, to request them, and the public generally, not to deliver any articles for the future on his account, unless on personal application, or by written order.

UKE BOWEN.
Fayetteville, September [illegible], 1824 381tf

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office

POLITICS, HISTORY, &c.

Ours the wild life in tumult still to range
From toil to rest, and *study every change.*

ELECTION, THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

Shall one-fourth dictate terms to three-fourths? Is this according to the ancient usages of the republican party? NO.

People's Ticket.

Walter F. Leake, -	Richmond,
Edward B. Dudley,	Wilmington,
Josiah Crudup, -	Wake,
John Giles, -	of Rowan,
Montfort Stokes, -	Wilkes,
Peter Forney, -	Lincoln,
Robert Love, -	Haywood,
Augustus H. Shepperd,	Stokes,
John M. Morehead,	Guilford,
James Mebane, -	Orange,
William A. Blount,	Beaufort,
Vine Allen, -	Craven,
William Martin, -	Pasquotank,
William Drew, -	Halifax,
William B. Lockhart,	Northampton.

THE NOTIONAL NOMINATION,

By a caucus of about 60 members of Congress in opposition to the express wish of 180, is to be supported by the following ticket.

This ticket is pledged to do the work of the caucus--*to oppose the MAJORITY, and support a minority in its usurpations.*—It has been selected by a PART of the members of the state legislature.

CADDES TICKET—John Paxton, *Rutherford*—Mc Shack Franklin, *Surry*—Robert Williamson, *Lincoln*—James Legrand, *Montgomery*—Abraham Philips, *Rockingham*—Alex. Gray, *Randolph*—Benj. H. Covington, *Richmond*—Tho. Ruffin, *Orange*—Nathaniel Jones, *Wake*—John Hall, *Warren*—George Outlaw, sen. *Bertie*—Cha. E. Johnson, *Chowan*—Tho W. Blackledge, *Beaufort*—John Owen, *Bladen*—Wm. Blackledge, sen. *Lenoir.*

The *seceders* or *regulars* as they are sometimes called, because of their contending stoutly for regular nominations, are so much more attached to men than to principles, that they cannot see how the friends of the administration can lay aside their partialities for men, and unite upon one candidate; and they are, moreover, extremely anxious to have the people believe there is some trick in this union. Men who deserve to be suspected are apt to be suspicious. For the satisfaction of these gentry, however, we repeat to them for the hundredth time, that the great question in this country, is *whether there shall be any further countenance of the caucus with all its abuses, or not. From this point the people will not be diverted by a regard for particular men.*

Besides, it may so turn out, that the friends of Mr. Adams in North Carolina, will be perfectly satisfied when the votes of the state are given to Gen. Jackson. Let us look at the reasons.

First, and most important of all, it will ensure the overthrow of the caucus.

2. It will have some bearing on the vote of New York. Men will not incur the ill will of their constituents when there is no prospect of reward. We suspect the union of the friends of the administration in North-Carolina, is the true cause of Mr. Gallatin's withdrawal.

3. The 15 votes of North-Carolina are not likely to decide any thing unless given to Mr. Adams.

The friends of the present administration are not, as the advocates of the caucus imagine, to be led astray by names. They regard the substance more than the shadow. Some of them have their partialities for Mr. Adams, and others their partialities for Gen. Jackson; but none of them have a partiality for the caucus or its candidate.—*That candidate cannot be thought of by the old and consistent republicans so long as there is any other in the nation.*

The opposer of Mr. Monroe's policy cannot expect the support of those who oppose that policy; the persons who have so long consented to be upheld by the caucus, cannot expect the support of those who disapprove of the caucus. There is no fellowship between the friends and the enemies of the administration; no fellowship between the people and the usurpers of the people's rights.

Various artifices are resorted to, to defeat the people's ticket. Here and there men are persuaded by the Crawfordites to come out either for Adams or for Jackson, and in opposition to that ticket. Beware of these stratagems. They come from your enemies. Those who persevere in them may otherwise do you an injury. Trust them not; they are either your enemies or the dupes of your enemies.

Shall the people rule or shall they not? This is the question which is to be decided in the present struggle. This is the matter in dispute in New-York; this is the matter in dispute every where. And as this is the very point which distinguishes us from the despotisms of the old world, it behoves us to take care that ours, the only free government, be preserved in its purity. *Let the majority rule and we are safe; nothing else can preserve us from despotism.*

It is easy to see that the war which is now waging is a war of extermination; the people or the usurpers must go down.

Fellow Citizens!—That we are to have a desperate struggle with the caucus usurpers appears as certain as the result is sure. It will be well, therefore, for every lover of his country to *be vigilant, to guard against stratagems, to be active, to prepare himself and his neighbors for the encounter.*

The energies of a free press, have, indeed, dispatched the Lieutenant of the ship Caucus; but it may be left to the energies of a free people to dispose of the Captain, Wm. H. Crawford. If so, the friends of the administration will expect, the nation will expect, North Carolina will expect every man to do his duty—and these expectations will be realized.

Each man will do his duty; each man will repair to his post on the day of election, and the cry which has of late been suppressed only to gather strength, will break forth at the polls, "*Take away from us this abomination.*"

Those who thought you were not competent to transact your own business; now think to prove it by overreaching you with the word *economy*. Let us beware how we are taken in with the cry of economy; It is a cry of peace, peace, where there is no peace; It is the syren song by which they would lull you to the sleep of death. *Adherents of the caucus! mark the trick by which your leaders would delude you.* News is pouring in from all quarters that your cause is sinking, that its adherents few in number and feeble in strength every where give way; but your watchmen tell you, regard it not; believe not that the battle is every where lost; but fight on, as if all were well. Trust not these blind guides who have sold themselves and mean to mislead you, take care how these deserters who have changed once, and are ready to change again, persuade you to sacrifice your all, your reputation for consistency and for sound judgment in an unavailing struggle. What good will it do you to offer yourselves up as victims, to commit a political suicide for the sake of contending with the great body of the people. Believe, me, you cannot succeed in such a struggle, you cannot overcome the people; and if you dare to combat them, you will rue the day in which you encounter the witnering frowns of their displeasure.

A bad business.—None of the candidates but Crawford and Gallatin have had the aid of a Congressional Caucus for the coming election; they have, and the Congressional caucus has been ratified by THREE state caucuses. But the parade of great names and of a national nomination, which is adhered to witn the utmost pertinacity, fails to produce the intended effect.

Now if a caucus is so well calculated to unite the people, how does it happen that no other candidates are so low in public estimation as Crawford, and Gallatin? How does it happen that the shrewdness of Gallatin has inclined him to withdraw before the day of trial. Mr. G. saw that a terrible overthrow awaited the caucus candidates; and he is wily enough to raise the cry of "*Save himself who can.*"

The idea which is thrown out, that this resignation is made to favor Mr. Crawford, is out of the way. Mr. Gallatin is too deep to believe that. Whoever says that this withdrawal can assist Mr. Crawford will show a plentiful lack of discretion. *The two Secretaries of the Treasury* have borne each other company so long that they cannot be parted now. They must go together. All the arts of management which they have studied at the French court are lost when exercised upon the people of this country.

The seceders have passed under the name of *exclusive republicans*, until they have driven Gallatin from the field; they will try to pass for *economists* until the political death of the other caucus candidate. What coat they will then put on is uncertain. We would advise them, however, to hunt for one that fits them better than either of the two they have already found. Politicians as well as rhetoricians should have some regard for the fitness of things. A whale should not be made to sail along the Andes, nor a fly to excel an ox in strength.

In order to gain popularity the seceders are ready to turn into any shape; we think it possible, they may, presently, pretend to be friends of the administration or even to be anti-caucusites. Indeed, they are already so hard driven, that Root, the candidate for lieutenant governor in New-York, has been constrained to say that he was in favor of the electoral law; and Colonel Young, the candidate for Governor, declares that Mr. Crawford is not his choice.—Although regularly nominated, i. e. by a caucus, he deserts the national nomination; Mr. Gallatin too, UNDERSTANDS that something is yet wanting. It is worthy of remark that the letter of Col. Young is dated the day after the late election in Albany.

The reputation of public men is public property.—Were it not that there is a redeeming spirit in deeds of darkness by which the worst of these evils work their own cure, it might be a matter of sincere regret that the sentiment which leads our paragraph has been so little regarded in the present controvery; but in spite of the intrigues of the designing it is easy for a virtuous and comprehensive mind to foresee that envenomed assaults will injure none but the assailants, and the machinations of the unprincipled accomplish nothing but their own overthrow.

In the desperate and hopeless struggle for the election of Messrs. Crawford & Gallatin, free use has been made of a species of attack, the results of which may invariably be found by the rule of contraries—for it destroys its authors, ruins those it advocates, and advances the interests of those assailed. The fair fame of men who have earned a character for their country, and whose names are identified with her own in her career of glory, has not escaped the fangs of defamation. *The President directed Mr. Adams to withdraw his patronage from the Intelligencer*, and the President has been slandered. Mr. Gallatin had been concerned in a whiskey insurrection, which President Washington suppressed, and to save the caucus candidates, the character of Washington is called in question.

In like manner Gen. Jackson, the Secretaries of State, of War, of the Navy, &c. are assailed; and the desperadoes have not halted even here. *The people are attacked, they are regarded as their own worst enemies, as incompetent to choose a President; and, therefore, have been plundered of their rights.*

But, as there is no possible combination of letters in the alphabet which can justify or defend these things, *the moment their defence is undertaken, they become perfectly harmless to all but the defenders.* These, indeed, will be sufferers, for the perversity of their morals will be marked.

The Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.—The supporters of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin in the first place laid claim to all the republicanism in the country, just as the opposition did some years ago, to all the piety, all the talents and all the religion of the country; but finding that the old republican newspapers and the veteran republicans of the country do not acknowledge their claims, they are compelled to make another tack. They now come out as friends of *economy*, and hope to gull the people by that charming sound; but it won't do. Economy is a very fine thing, and we hope to see it practiced; but Wm. H. Crawford and his followers are the last men we should trust for that purpose. What, a Secretary of the Treasury who squandered the public monies after they had been collected, and those honest men who can buy and sell states—are these the men to practice economy? NO. *Those who are corrupt in one thing, may, perhaps by some accident, be corrupt in another. At least it would not be safe to trust them.* It is well to observe, that Mr. Crawford is much recommended for what he is going to do; and very little for what he has done. Now, what shall we think of these men who are all talk; who promise well, but perform nothing; who are forward in profession, but backward in action.

The Caucus Manifesto.—It is easy to see that the opposition to the present national administration is broken hearted, by the address which has within a few days been ushered into life by the committee appointed for that purpose. It is certainly not a very able production; and is not without its faults in grammatical construction, although a deliberate performance.

It carefully avoids saying a word of the Washington caucus; or of the usurpations in New-York to ratify that caucus; and yet it calls upon the citizens of North-Carolina to elect the man for whom all those things are done. It does not say any thing of the money *which Mr. Crawford lost after it was collected, by loaning it to favorites and broken banks; It does not tell of any good which Mr. C. has done; but it does tell us of several fine things which the present administration have done, as for instance the payment of the debt, and Mr. Crawford is given all the credit.*

Now it does not look well for the foes of the administration, the leaders of a new party, according to their own confession, to lay claim to all the good deeds of the administration they oppose. It might be well to allow the head of the administration Mr. Monroe, a small share of the praise. Mr. Crawford is only a deputy under the President; his friends are rather assuming. The people are persuaded that Mr. Crawford is not the only man in the administration, that he is not the only republican in the country; *And they have yet to find the FIRST evidence of HIS ECONOMY.*

Besides, the character of his supporters in the city of New-York, and elsewhere, is *too pure and economical to recommend Mr. Crawford.* Men are known by the company they keep.

The exclusive republicans who can rob the people of their rights, pretend to be very fond of saving the public money; *for what purpose, let the reader judge.* They wish to have it in their power to make some drafts on the Treasury by illegal and dangerous practices.

Senator Thomas, Major Noah, and, ye other gentlemen of the NEW PARTY, can you tell what is become of a cool thousand or two?

But the general administration are paying off the debt; well, and is that any reason why the administration should be put down? Is that any recommendation of Mr. Crawford, who is at the head of the NEW PARTY opposed to the administration. Be it remembered, this is the same party which has accused Presidents Jefferson and Monroe of plundering the public chest; the same party which impeached the character of President Washington for suppressing Mr. Gallatin's whiskey insurrection.

But the general administration has been paying the debt. Is there any thing new in this? Have they not been doing this for twenty years?

But the general administration has been paying the debt. Indeed, and what has that to do with W. H. Crawford? About as much as it has with the Governor of New-York.

But W. H. Crawford makes out the estimates; and gives direction where to place the public moneys. Had he obeyed the laws in all things as he ought, we should not have heard of the loss of immense sums; and he would not have been censured by the committee for irregular and dangerous practices.

But Mr. Crawford has made the estimates when the data have been furnished; but how has he done it? Did he ever make a report without gross blunders? Have not Mr. Calhoun and others been obliged to correct his mistakes?

Uncle Toby's Opinion.—The members of legislatures are the AGENTS of the people; now it is best for people to trust as little to agents as possible and to do as much of their business as they can of themselves. My brother planters will understand this; for they remember what the venerable Franklin said,

He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

If I had an agent or servant who should presume to prescribe to me, instead of taking the law from me, what do you think I would tell him—I would say *you meddle with what is none of your business.*

UNCLE TOBY.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

As the period for the election of President of the U. S. approximates, the friends of the several candidates appear more and more anxious for the result; at one time so confident of success were the advocates of Mr. Crawford in this State that any one who doubted, was at once condemned.—But circumstances have recently sadly altered; for N. Carolina which was considered Mr. Crawford's strong hold, it is now all but ascertained, will support any other than the caucus nomination. Really, we should have supposed that after all the pomp and circumstance of congressional, and state caucus nominations to give an imposing air and attitude to Mr. Crawford, he could not have required any other adventitious aid.

The people of this State however are not disposed to obey the mandates of their public servants; they take the liberty to think and act for themselves. Knowing that, in the first instance, they have in themselves the right of electing a President, they intend to exercise that right, in the last resort requiring that the representative shall only carry into effect the public will, when clearly ascertained and audibly expressed.

Feeble indeed, must be the pretensions and weak the cause of that candidate for public favor, which after the exercise of so much influence, *still requires further efforts and stronger exertions.* Yet, Mr. Crawford's friends are unwilling to surrender, and as their last hope, with the parade of several respectable names as a committee of correspondence, have issued a very long and labored address, urging his claims upon the people of this state.

A few remarks upon this imposing political expose will shew upon what foundations the claim of their favorite are placed. It gravely informs us, at the commencement, that each state in the union has the right to prescribe the *manner* in which the electors shall be chosen, "and that in our state since the year 1815, the mode of election has been by general ticket." New and important information, indeed, and very much connected with the election of Mr. Crawford!! Fortunate that "the course pursued by the opposition in this state," would not permit that the committee's "duties might have ended," till this sage information was made public!!!

But to proceed to the matter in hand. "The only qualifications, says the address, for an elector, are, that he should be a man whose integrity can be confided in, and say to the public with *certainty*, who (whom) he will vote for, as President, if elected." Indeed, the electors then should be pledged. Now consistency among brethren of the same principle is certainly desirable, if not essential to success. Mr. Crawford's advocates in our state insist that the people should know with certainty for whom the elector will vote, while in Massachusetts, Connecticut and some other state, they are continually exclaiming against *pledged* electors, insisting that it is an infringement of the people's rights, that none but a *cabal* require such a pledge, and that it is a *proof* positive of the *weakness* of the candidate for whom the pledge is given. If Mr. Crawford is the profound statesman, honorable public officer, and consistent politician, his merits would be discovered by the people, and the electoral college would unhesitatingly render him due homage. But his friends feared or at least declined to trust their candidate upon such honorable ground, *sensible that he must fall unless he could be propped by the influence, not merely of a Congressional caucus, but a General Assembly caucus.*

Now, it is well known, that the [illegible] was composed of a *minority* of the members of Congress, and the latter of a portion of the legislature. With what propriety or truth then, can the corresponding committee assert, that "the representatives of the people were invited" to the state caucus, when in the same sentence they promulgate the notice by which it was holden, and which *was addressed only to the members of the General Assembly favorable to the election of Wm. H. Crawford as President.*

A ticket of electors got up under such auspices is certainly not entitled to the respect deference, respect or support of the great body of the people. The promulgation of such a ticket before they censure the nomination of the "People's Electors," should indeed have "discovered the *mote* in their own eye, and then they might have seen clearly to have plucked the beam from the people's eye."

The committee gravely enquire, "for what means has this ticket, which is called the People's Ticket, been formed? A moment's reflection would have informed them. It came *not* from a body of men assembled in *caucus* and *pledged* to support a particular individual; but it emanated from the people, justly indignant at an attempt to forestall public opinion by their public servants, and at all events, to crowd into office an individual who possessed not their confidence or wishes, or even their confidence.

As the election on the 11th of next month will shew, Mr. Crawford has but a minority of the people for his friends. The people's ticket, supported by men jealous of their rights, and true to the principles of republicans, must and will succeed and the vote of North-Carolina, unpledged, will be given to that man, who, under all the circumstances, shall be considered most likely to promote the union, prosperity and liberty of these United States. *It is confessed know that this man will not be Wm. H. Crawford*, the candidate of a minority, who was first presented, and afterwards urged upon the suffrages of the people, by the influence of *aristocracy*, the magic of powerful and influential names.

We will now follow the Committee in considering the qualifications of the candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Crawford's first qualfication which they urge as well resolved into this, he sprang directly from the people" Indeed, and pray was Adams or Gen. Jackson of superior birth and parentage? was not the father of the former, and the latter himself one of the people of 76; But Mr. Crawford by force of his own intellect, industry and correct deportment obtained the place of Senator of the U. S. from Georgia, so have Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson by the same force obtained a seat in the same body, and so have many other men even the most respectable *Mr. Rush*, who ever before thought that a reason why he should be our President. The question is, did "the intellect, industry and correct deportment" of Mr. Crawford while a Senator cause him to fill as great, or a greater space in the public estimation than either Mr. Adams or even Gen. Jackson when they held the same appointment. If so we are yet to learn it. That he was a respectable member is conceded, but that he was more conspicious than many of his compatriots is denied.

But Mr. Crawford has been a minister to France and manifested fidelity and ability." If he rendered very extraordinary diplomatic services in this station it is at least singular that they are not more distinctly remembered and the particulars urged by his friends, ever anxious to laud and magnify the talents and services of their favorite. One thing is well remembered, that for some reason or other his residence in France was remarkably short.

It is however said, that "during the present administration, he has been Secretary of the Treasury," and it has become necessary that the spirit of *prodigality and patronage* in the General Government "*be checked*," and this can only be effected by his election.

Yet says the address this "expenditure was all authorised and required by law." Yes by the deliberate will of the sovereign people; and is an opposition to that will now to be presented as a qualification for office? The people have ratified and ratified the measures of the present patriotic chief magistrate; they have produced a most wonderful union among the people, the spirit of party has disappeared, opposition has died away, and all the *radicals* rejoice in the virtue, integrity, ability and popularity of the present administration. It is true, that in 1819 Mr. Crawford reported to Congress that the public interest requires, that the revenue be augmented or that the expenditure be diminished," and the latter course was adopted by Congress. But how Mr. Crawford should be entitled to any superior credit for this, we are unable to determine, as he merely presented two alternatives, *without assuming any responsibility in recommending* an election of the one or the other; had he done this, his friends might then have proudly referred to it.

Again says the address there is no unity in the union disposed to protect and encourage manufactures, at the expense and to the injury of agriculture and commerce;" and our state is agricultural and dependant on commerce to obtain a market for our surplus produce. As to the Tariff, the favorite measure of the party above referred to, we will admit for the sake of the argument, all its injurious effects upon the interests of this state as pourtrayed in the address. Still we adopt the language of the committee and ask, "Is there then a difference of opinion on this question among those who are candidates for the Presidency? We believe there is."

Gen. Jackson avowed himself in favor of a judicious revision of the Tariff and voted for the act which was passed the [illegible]sion of Congress.

Mr. Crawford, in 1821, recommended to Congress "a general revision and correction of the duties," which, he remarks, was required by justice as well as *policy*. Certain manufactures had received encouragement from an augmentation of duties, as cotton and woollen, and in his opinion "policy" required an increase, on other articles, by which the manufacturers of these would also be aided, and it was upon the ratio of increase recommended by him, that the Tariff Bill, reported at the last Congress was founded. As far, then, as we can judge from his official reports and recommendations, Mr. Crawford was favorable, to use his own words, to "a judicious revision of the Tariff." *Indeed had he given no recommendation of the measure, but remained silent upon the subject, he still must have been considered its friend; for if he had not been, his official duty would have required him as Secretary of the Treasury to have presented an expose of its evil tendency.* He is therefore justly to be considered as a *Tariff man*: and is so claimed in the various manufacturing districts, and his election advocated expressly for this reason.

The address asserts "as to Mr. Adams we have no official act by which we can positively determine, but it has been repeatedly stated, that he was favorable to the Tariff." Now it will, we think, be admitted on all hands, that the Tariff party understand their *own* interests and possess discretion in originating, zeal in prosecuting, and judgment in executing their favorite projects. It is not probable that such men would mistake their friends or that their opponents would not be well known, and experience also the full weight of their influence against their election to any important office. Any man who has but for a moment viewed the movements among the Tariffites in the Presidential Campaign, will be convinced that while they claim Mr. Crawford as *their man* they *denounce* Mr. Adams as a decided, unyielding opponent.

In the great manufacturing districts he is offered, because it is known he was unfavorable to the Tariff. Mr. Adams with characteristic independence has never disguised his sentiments upon the subject. His official station, to be sure, never required any public expose of his views, in relation to it, but his individual opinion has often been expressed. It has been speculated in some of the newspapers that he declared, that "notwithstanding the large amount of capital which he knew was invested in manufactures, more particularly in the section of country to which he belongs, *he had rather the whole should be sunk than that the wild theories of the manufacturers should receive the approbation of the general government.*" If this is true, and it has not, to our knowledge, been contradicted, what man in our state can doubt on which side of this question Mr. Adams is to be found?

In fine, from early life, Mr. Adams has been a faithful and able servant to the people of the U. States, the unwavering friend, the firm champion of our liberties. Has Mr. Crawford been in the Senate of the U. States? so has he; has Mr. Crawford been on a foreign mission? so has he, many times and often; has Mr. Crawford been a Secretary during all the present administration? so has he, and the head of a department with which is more intimately connected than with any other, the foreign and domestic affairs of the country. Has Mr. Crawford disapproved of some of the measures of the present administration, so has not done John Q. Adams, but he is the admirer and defender of all the measures of the present truly able and republican administration of the justly venerated James Munroe.

AN OBSERVER.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1824.

GEN LA FAYETTE.

We'll search the earth, and search the sea,
To cull a gallant wreath for thee.

A letter received by the committee from Maj Strange, who was charged with an invitation to Gen. La Fayette to visit this place, states that he may be expected here between the 20th and 25th of December, the most favorable season of the whole year that could be selected. We have generally a fortnight of relaxation from business for the Christmas holidays, at this time—the severity of the winter is not usually felt until January, and we may reasonably expect moderate weather.—Care shall be taken to give general notice to our friends in the country when the precise day of the General's arrival is known; and we hope that as many of them as can make it convenient, will join with us in doing honor to our distinguished "fellow-citizen."

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

☞We would thank our friends throughout the state and nation to transmit us early and frequent accounts of the state of public sentiment and the progress of the elections. The following articles are among the latest we have on hand:

Fayette County, Penn. Oct. 2, 1824.

"Understanding that the withdrawal of my name may have a favorable effect on the result of the approaching election of President and Vice President of the United States, I request that I may no longer be considered as a Candidate for the office of Vice President.

ALBERT GALLATIN."

North Carolina.—Mark Brittain who had offered himself as a Jackson elector in Burke county, has withdrawn. The files are every where closing, and all are getting in readiness for a desperate struggle. The people will be at their posts on the day of election, and will strike home.

Richmond county, Oct. 9th, 1824.

DEAR SIR.—The cause is progressing rapidly, and unless some unforeseen contingency should arise, which the *radicals* anticipate, there is no doubt but our ticket will succeed ten to one. The friends of Jackson and Adams unite heart and hand in support of the ticket, in its present shape.

Anson County, October 16, 1824.

DEAR SIR.—The enclosed resolutions are from the Grand Jury of Anson. Hercules destroyed not the Hydra at a single blow; these expressions of sovereign will, may yet bring caucusing to the ground:

At the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Anson, the following resolutions were agreed on by the Grand Jurors of the county:

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Jurors of Anson county, view with pleasure the increasing popularity of the People's Ticket.

2. *Resolved*, That we disapprobate cacusing, whether by Members of Congress, or of our State Legislature, as unjust, anti-republican, and of dangerous tendency.

3. *Resolved*, That we cannot reconcile with our feelings, the idea of placing Albert Gallatin, a foreigner, in the Presidential Chair; which possibility, however remote, might happen, should W. H. Crawford succeed.

4. *Resolved*, That we view the interest of W. H. Crawford to be completely identified with the caucus principle; of course he is not our choice.

5. *Resolved*, That we will support and recommend to the citizens of our county, *The People's Ticket*, which gives them an opportunity of expressing their sentiments.

6. *Resolved*, That we also recommend to them, that when they go to vote, they designate their ballots by the words, Jackson's Ticket, or Adams' Ticket, (as their choice may be,) with the assurance, that a majority as between these two shall control the vote of the electors.

7. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Observer and Star.

JONATHAN DUREN, FOREMAN,

William Allen,	Duncan M'Rae,
James Ross,	Charles Griffin,
Joel Harrell,	Colen Smith,
Joel Brewer,	Henry Williams,
Joel Rushing,	Jesse German,
James Childs,	W. G. Morris,
Edward M'Iver,	Wiley Parker.

The following is the sum total of the votes of two recent musters in Anson county; Jackson 471, Adams 283, Crawford 53. Against the caucus 754 out of 807 votes—about 15 to one.

New-York.—The following extract of a letter is from an old resident in the neighborhood of Utica. Much more confidence may be placed in it than in the tales of any traveller. It is dated Oct. 15, 1824:—"As to politics we are in a state of political derangement. I hope, and have good reason to believe, that Mr. Clinton will have an overwhelming majority for Governor. Could we have chosen our electors for President, they would have been decidedly for Adams; as it now rests it is uncertain; but we are not without hope that they will yet be given to Mr. Adams. One thing is certain; notwithstanding much intrigue has been made use of at Albany and Washington, Crawford will not get the votes of this state."

Stage Accident.—A melancholy accident happened as the Augusta Stage, was about to leave this place at 4, last Monday morning. It was exceedingly dark; the passengers, nine in number, had taken their seats, and the Stage was on the way from the Hotel to the Post-Office to receive the mail, when some part of the harness coming loose, the horse, to which it belonged, became restive, and in a moment the whole set out at full speed; they passed the corner of the Town House Square in safety, and were going directly towards the bridge, (a very dangerous place,) for a moment the driver resolved to attempt its passage, but recollecting that the way was intercepted by a pile of huge rocks, which had lately been placed there for the repairs of the bridge, when nearly upon them, he wheeled suddenly round the corner of Green and Bow streets, and such was the velocity of the motion, that the stage was thrown from its balance, and came down upon the side with a dreadful crash. The horses disengaged themselves, and ran off with the fore wheels. The stage overturned immediately in front of the Post-Office; Mr. M'Rae, and his assistants being up, were instantly upon the spot, and removed such of the passengers as required assistance into the office where they remained, until medical aid could be procured—this was immediately done.

The following is a list of passengers who were injured:—Dr. Blanding, of Camden, had his right arm broken and dislocated at the shoulder; Mr. Syples, of the same place, his right leg broken, and a slight injury on his left arm; Mrs. Syples, a severe injury on the shoulder and side of the head; Miss Murray, a cut with a considerable bruise on the forehead. Some other passengers were slightly injured; but all are now doing well.

We regret the occurrence of this accident, as well on account of the sufferers themselves, with whom we sincerely sympathize, as because it is the first of the kind that has happened on any of the lines owned by our indefatigable fellow-citizens the Messrs. Malletts, who have been engaged as mail contractors for nine years past. During the greater part of which time they have had stages running every day upon an extent of 300 miles of stage road; with all the care and circumspection that can be used, calamities will sometimes overtake us; this is particularly exemplified in the present case—the driver with whom this accident happened, has been upon the line for the greater part of the last year; his recommendations are of the best kind, and his conduct has been uniformly correct; the horses were immediately put to another stage, and went off very quietly. In short, every thing that could give security and comfort was provided.

We tender our thanks to the gentlemen of the Register, Milton Gazette, &c. for their support of the people's ticket. Their intemperate assaults on the first characters of the country, and their known misrepresentations, will do more to secure the election of that ticket, than can be done by its friends. It is better to be calumniated than praised by some men.

The caucus will be destroyed by its own adherents—*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*

☞The gentlemen who have been kind enough to undertake the correction of county maps, in the different counties of the state, are requested to return them, by mail, to the Post-Master at Fayetteville, as soon as they can be completed with convenience.

ARRIVED on the 20th inst.—Boat La Fayette, with 1 bundle scythes, 1 bundle shovels, 4 boxes merchandize, 140 bars iron, 1 tierce and 1 cask hardware, to J. Huske—4 bbls, 12 reams paper, 4 packages and 3 kegs, to O. P. Stark—7 boxes shoes to H. G. Nelson—5 cases merchandize to D. Smith—1 hhd glass, 1 box merchandize to Sam'l T. Hawley—30 ps. cotton bagging, 10 coils bale rope to J. M. Dobbin—110 bars iron to J. Shaw—2 bbls and 5 packages to L. R. Martenase—16 packages dry goods, 210 bars iron, 1 bundle do. 70 pr. hollow ware, 36 pr. fire dogs, 60 share moulds, 14 casks cheese, 3 bbls merchandize, 2 tierces powder, 2 crates crockery, bagging, lead, fry pans, shovels, and 1 cask hardware to M. & H. McPherson—10 coils bale rope to D. Thompson, owner.

DIED,

At Wilmington, on Sunday last, after an illness of six days, Mr. Arch'd Taylor, merchant of that place. The sterling worth of his character, and the cheerful urbanity of his manners, had secured to him universal affection and esteem. At the same place, on Monday, Capt. McKown, of the Schr. Chas. Hayes, of Washington, N. C.

Departed this life on the 19th inst. at his father's residence near Laurel-Hill, Richmond county, of a pulmonary disease which he bore with fortitude and resignation, Mr. Arch'd McMillan, aged 27 years, son of Gilbert McMillan, Esq.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has just received, and is now opening his *FALL SUPPLY* of *NEW* and *FASHIONABLE GOODS* from New-York, which he will sell at unusually low prices for *Cash*.

AMONG THE GOODS, ARE

Superfine blue and black cloths
Do. drab, olive and claret do
Do. cassimeres and sattinets (various colors)
Fancy Valentia silk and toilinet
Vestings *(new patterns)*
Supr. tartan plaids.

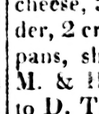
Together with a variety of other articles in his line.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 28, 1824—386tf

☞One or two first rate journeymen tailors, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ. Apply as above.

To Rent.



THE house and lot, on Maiden Lane, lately occupied by P. Smith, dec. possession given the 1st November next.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 28, 1824—386tf.

Lumberton Academy.

THE subscribers have undertaken the charge of this institution, and have succeeded in obtaining the services of Mr. K. BLACK, as teacher. The school is now opened, and preparations are making for the reception of an additional number of scholars. Prices of tuition per quarter, are as follows:—The Latin language, as also Greek, $5; Geography or any other branch of the Mathematics, ditto; English Grammar, $4; Arithmetic, $3, Spelling, Reading, and Writing, $2 50. Board can be had in town and its vicinity, in respectable families, from between $4 50 and $6 per month. Persons wishing to send their wards or children to the Lumberton Academy, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid, both to their moral and literary education.

WILLIS POPE.
WILLIAM CARLOSS,

Lumberton, N. C. October 19, 1824—6t391

DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN LA TASTE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that his School will commence on Tuesday, the 5th of October.

For terms, apply at his School Room in Maiden Lane.

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—382tf.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig Columbia, Hibbert, from Boston, to Elijah Dickinson.

Brig Planter, Kenney, from Hayti, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Schr. Superior, Hobart, from Martinique, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Sloop Huntress, Grannis, from New-York, to S. Rowland, Jr.

CLEARED,

Brig North Carolina, Hallet, for New-York, by Dudley & Dickinson.

Brig William, Troycross, for Boston, by Robert W. Brown.

Brig Fountain, Hill, for Boston, by Dudley & Dickinson.

Schr. Eclipse, Clark, for Baltimore, by James A Berry & Co.

Sloop Liberty, Davis, for Charleston, by Wm. H. Lippitt.

Arrived since the Recorder of Saturday 23d.

Brig President Manning Grafton, from New-York.

Ditto Enterprise, Hawley, from New-York.

Schr Sally Havens, Hough, from Philadelphia.

Ditto Empire, Capt. Mildrun, from Middletown, Connecticut.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Qua'ty rated.*	*From* D.	C.	*To* D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	do		40		45
Peach,	do.		45		50
Bacon,	lb.		9		10
Beeswax,	do.		31		32
Butter,	do		10		15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,		25		28
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.		22		
2d & 3d qual.	do		20		22
Candles, Mould,	do		12		14
Spermaceti,	do				34
Cotton,	do		11½		12¾
Corn,	bushel		40		45
Copperas	lb.		3½		4
Flax	do		15		16
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4		4¼	
Superfine	do	4¼		4	
Fish, Herrings	do	5	00		
Mullet	do	6	00		
Feathers	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland,	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	do		43		45
Ginger	lb		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 fee	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	gror	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb				
West India,	do				
Iron,	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3	50		
Flotant	do	3	00		
Lime,	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting	do		30		35
Sole	do		28		30
Bridle	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	lb.		8		9
Logwood	100 lb.	3	50		
Molasses,	gallon,		27		29
Nutmegs	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do		7	7	50
Wrought	do				
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	do		60		65
Shingles	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	bush		30		32
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	18	00	20	00
Linseed	gallon.		80	1	00
Pork	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	dozen.	3	50		
Philadelphia,	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	lb.		24		25
Pimento,	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island,	do		70		80
New-England,	do	42½		45	
Rice,	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	lb.		2		6
Shot,	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10	50	11	50
Common,	do	9		9½	
Loaf,	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		90		100
Turks Island, }	do				
St. Ubes, &c. }	do		90		
Salts, Epsom	lb.		25		30
Glauber	do		6½		
Steel, American	do		8		
E. Blistered	do		16		17
German	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	do		12		15
Tallow,	do		6		7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3		3	75
Manufactured,	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigris,	lb.		65		
Wheat, new	bush.		75		80
Whiskey,	gallon,		32½		85
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	do		80		

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1824.

ORDERED, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, until next December Term, that on Friday of that term, the court will proceed to bind out a number of Free Colored Children, of different ages and sexes: And that the court would prefer to bind said children to persons resident in the county; other things being equal, the greater distance from town, the more agreeable to the court.

(From the Minutes,)

386tdc JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Final Notice.

ALL persons having *any* demands against Joseph Summerl, Summerl Asson & Co. or Summerl & Asson, are notified to leave them (properly authenticated) with the subscriber, before the first day of November next. This notice will be plead in bar of a recovery against all who fail to comply, by Joseph Summerl *individually*, and Garrett Newkirk, assignee of Jos. Summerl.

D. A. DAVIS.

Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—2t385

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY invites his friends and customers, to call at his Stand, on Old Street; where he has just received from New-York, his *FALL SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS*; purchased principally at Auction, and which he will sell at the lowest prices,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Elegant olive, drab and claret do.
Superfine cassimeres and sattinetts
Fancy Valentia silk and toilinett vestings
Superior tartan plaids

And a variety of other articles.

He also continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, in all its various branches; where all work will be executed in the best manner, and latest fashions.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—3t392

INTERESTING SALE.

ANXIOUS to close my business, I will sell to the highest bidder, at a liberal credit, for negociable paper at Bank, on Monday the 22nd of November, 1824.

The House and Lot where I now reside, on Rowan street—the lot contains 4 acres and has the advantage of a good spring of water.

The well known Mercantile Stand, at present occupied by Paris J. Tillinghast, Esq. situated on Person and Bow streets.

A Lot containing four acres, fronting on Person and Russell streets.

Three Lots on Russell street.

Four large Lots, fronting on Hillsborough, Rowan, Lamon and Water streets.

250 Acres of land, adjoining the western boundary of Fayetteville, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. On this tract, are several fine springs of water, and pleasant scites for Summer residence.

A Tract of land, containing about one thousand acres, on which is a valuable Saw-Mill, now in operation, within one mile of town.

An undivided half of about seven hundred acres of land in Robeson county.

A quantity of Lumber of various descriptions, timber wheels, and other appendages to the Mill.

One hundred acres of land, in Moore county.

Fifty acres of Sand-Hill land, within six miles of town.

Pew No. 26, in the Presbyterian Church.

Six Negroes, among whom, are a valuable Sawyer, and a good Wagoner.

My Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

A valuable Library of Medical, Agricultural, and other Books.

Surgical and Anatomical Instruments.

A small assortment of Medicines, Shop Furniture, and Chemical Apparatus.

An excellent Theodolite, with a set of Surveying Instruments.

A Wagon and Team of four good Horses, a Cart; Ploughs, and sundry implements of Husbandry, &c. &c.

So far as it may suit purchasers, the property will be sold on the premises. A more detailed description of the property will be published in Hand-Bills.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, October 12, 1824—384tf

Valuable Plantation in Bladen for Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 24th November next pursuant to the last will and testament of Peter A. Tarbe, deceased. The subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, that valuable PLANTATION, in Bladen county, known by the name of Prospect Hall, (formerly Halsted's, and now belonging to the estate of the late Peter A. Tarbe, Esq.) situated on the west side, and adjoining the north west branch of Cape Fear river, nineteen miles below Fayetteville, and the same distance above Elizabethtown, containing in all about two thousand acres.

This seat, in goodness of soil, salubrity, elegance of situation and buildings, is inferior to few in the state. It consists of two dwelling houses, two kitchens, two barns, a stable, carriage house, blacksmith shop, & a saw mill at a short distance from the river. The creek affording two mill seats, besides being about three miles from Big Swamp, whose waters may be brought by a ditch to supply any machinery that may be established. A liberal credit will be allowed, the security for the payment being perfectly satisfactory.

At the same time and place, will be sold, a considerable stock of cattle, among which, are several pairs of well broken oxen, also horses, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, saw mill tools, blacksmith tools, &c. and other chattel property. The lands may be viewed at any time previous to the sale, by application to Mr. Robert Johnston, residing at the Plantation. Further terms will be made known at the sale.

P. I. TILLINGHAST,
Executor of P. A. Tarbe.

September 4, 1824—11t 89.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, agent for the Adm'r of James McLeran dec'd will put into the hands of an officer all notes and accounts due the estate of said dec'd that may remain unsettled on the 1st of Nov. next.

H. McLAURIN agent for the Adm'r of J. McLERAN, dec'd.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1824—385tf.

Sunday School.

THE Rev. John H. Pearce, and George W. M'Donald, have been appointed by "the Methodist Sunday School Society of Fayetteville, N. C." to collect and receive donations of money, books, &c. for the benefit of said School. Contributions made to them, will be thankfully received, and faithfully applied,

B. ROSE, Sec'ry.

Fayetteville, October 21, 1824.

A first rate Journeyman Saddler will meet with constant employment this summer, by applying to

J. R. CHISHOLM

Fayetteville, July 28th, 1824.

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Grimsie, Esq. Treasurer.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*

July 7, 1824.

A comfortable dwelling-house on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lines for the reception of La Fayette.

Welcome, brave La Fayette;
Receive a nation's debt,
A nation's love!
Tho' born to titled name,
Smit with a nobler flame,
In gallant youth he came,
Our rights to prove.

All fortune's smiles in vain,
Would him at home detain,
At freedom's call.
To share war's dire alarms,
For him had dearer charms,
When Britain stood in arms,
Us to inthral.

He sought our distant shore,
Close 'sieg'd by hostile pow'r,
With potent aid.
Here leagued with Washington,
Freedom's grand cause he won;
While tyranny outdone,
Fled sore dismay'd.

He shar'd the day at York;
Let that last signal work,
Speak his just fame.
Nor ceas'd his glorious toil,
When from our ransom'd soil,
He made each foe recoil,
Backward with shame.

Swift to lov'd France he flew,
Taught her to struggle too,
For equal laws.
Laden with honor'd years,
Returning now he hears,
A grateful empire's cheers,
Sound his applause.

Proud thy great name to own,
Behold our joyful town,
Thy coming wait!
Thou did'st thy sword employ,
To earn us all this joy;
Be thine, without alloy,
WELCOME FAYETTE.

PASSING HISTORY.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native Land."

Gen. LA FAYETTE on Sunday, visited Joseph Bonaparte at his seat near Trenton, and remained with him two hours.—It is said, "the meeting was quite interesting, both being deeply affected and warmly embracing each other. Joseph Bonaparte apologized for not making the first call on the ground that it would necessarily involve him in public associations, which it was his duty and wish to avoid. He said, moreover, that he was in adversity and misfortune, and Gen. La Fayette full of honour and glory, and deserving of both."

From the Goshen Patriot, October 11.

The New-York Patriot says:—"We are authorised to state, that neither Judge Finch, of Orange, nor Gen. Van Orden, of Rockland, will support the nomination of Mr. Clinton."

We know nothing of the source from whence the New-York Patriot derived its information, but we do know, that there is a deception in it as relates to Judge Finch. There is no deception in the Judge—his declarations are open, candid and above board. He was in Goshen a few days ago, and expressed himself freely in favor of the Utica nomination, and will support Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tallmadge. We know nothing about Gen. Van Orden, but presume that the information respecting him is entitled to about as much credit as that respecting Judge Finch.

Constitution of Rhode Island.—By the returns of last Monday's vote on the Constitution it is made evident, that the people have REJECTED that instrument, by a large majority. However we may regret this result, we submit, with cheerfulness, to a decisive expression of PUBLIC WILL. It is by, and for the benefit of the PEOPLE, only, that governments are created or amended, in in this country. While we rejoice at this fact, and wish it may always be so, we cannot relinquish the hope, that experience will, at no distant period, convince the citizens of the state of the expediency of a reform in their government. We shall defer publishing the returns of votes from the several towns, until they are officially reported to the Assembly.

We understand that the majority against the adoption of the Constitution in the county of Newport, is 1000; in Washington, about 650.—*Providence Journal, October 14.*

The Patriot, of yesterday, asks, "was not a convention called, pursuant to the standing usage of the republican party, the last winter," for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice President? We answer, a convention was *called*, much in the same manner, and with no more effect than that, the ancient wizzard called "spirits from the vasty deep." *A large majority of the members, three quarters, protested against the call, and only one quarter of the whole attended. It never was the usage of the republican party to proceed to a nomination, without the consent of a majority.* Will the Patriot deny this? The Patriot makes a virtual concession of our other facts, and this one is too clear to admit a doubt.

In Reading, Pa. upwards of 150,000 fine wool hats are annually manufactured, and 60,000 lbs. of wool are wrought up amongst other materials.

AN EXPOSITION

Of the Caucus Principle and its Abuses.

I. If correct, it is probably susceptible of improvement.

II. Is faulty, and therefore demands improvement or abolition.

III. The caucus of Feb. 1824, was a violation of former usages, and all who take any steps to support it, should meet the frowns of an outraged, insulted and indignant people.

I. *If the principle is correct, the practice is probably susceptible of improvement.*—Public business is regulated by written rules or by custom; there are always many things not taken cognizance of by the former which fall within the province of the latter. Now, that beneficial changes may be made in the written law, will not be denied by any one who knows that this country has within fifty years exchanged a monarchical for a democratical form of government; and has also formed and altered her constitutions and laws with manifest advantage.

Why, then, is it not possible, that, in an age memorable for its improvements, some useful change may be made in the unwritten law, or law of custom? Among the customs of this free country, is that of a consultation, previous to an election with respect to the worth and popularity of candidates, in order to concentrate the public sentiment and unite upon some one man.

It has so happened for several years past, that the members of legislatures who, in assembling from the different sections of the state or nation, have a fine opportunity for concentrating the public sentiment, have of their own accord and unsolicited, taken upon themselves to determine who the man was whom the people most loved, admired and wished to honor with the charge of their high concerns. This is a method which might have answered once, but is so subject to abuses that several serious objections may be urged against it.

II. *The plan upon which legislative caucuses are now conducted is so faulty as to demand either an improvement or an abolition.*—Because, 1. *Many are unrepresented.*—In party times a part only of one party is represented; thus in a republican convention, the federalists are excluded, and the republicans in those districts which have federal members are unrepresented; But this is by no means the most objectionable feature, for the federal districts are represented in the federal convention.

On common occasions a considerable number of the members will care so little what candidate prevails, that the business is apt to be left in the hands of a few, who are interested because they have particular views of their own to answer. In this way, the honors and offices are likely to be distributed for private advantage rather than the public good.

Many instances can be specified where republican caucuses just at the close of the late war were attended only by the young, the ambitious and the intriguing. The old and steadfast politicians thinking they had gained all by a triumphant peace, absented themselves—the caucus principle was abused, and in several places the nominations were put down.

2. But if a member, attended the caucus from each county or district of a state, still as *our legislators are generally elected without reference to these nominations, they may mis-represent their constituents.* If a nomination by them is expected to have influence, efforts will be made to obtain their votes—the members will be exposed to temptations and will not as in legislative business be under the restraint of an oath. *It will be an easy matter for them to devise some excuse for any vote they may give.*

3. Legislative caucuses have a tendency to divert the attention of the members from their proper employment; a tendency to induce them to use for their own advantage that time for which they are paid by the people.

4. They have a tendency to corrupt the members: to induce them to forsake and betray the cause of their constituents who made them legislators, and to control and govern them by artifice and management. If you wish to keep men honest, do not lead them into temptation.

5. The nomination by a legislature is an assumption of power not delegated; and it as much out of the province of a representative to do this, as it would be for the servant to turn his master out of doors.

6. As they act without authority, so they act without responsibility. They are ready to name a candidate when they are not under the obligation of an oath lest the same task should devolve upon them when they are solemnly bound to make a good choice.

7. Is insulting to the people, as it takes for granted that the people are incompetent to make a proper choice; or unable to unite so far as to elect a candidate; which is not the case. It is proper, also to enquire whether those who are to give the casting vote, and who have besides an equal vote with their fellow citizens, ought to assume so much as to tell the people for whom they ought and for whom they ought not to vote; and, it is certainly, paying a very poor compliment to the understanding of our countrymen to suppose them incapable of selecting a proper candidate without the assistance of their public servants. If there is any one who believes that the people of this country have so very little capacity, he is a rank monarchist—his doctrines agrees with that which says, the people are their own worst enemies.

It remains to be seen, whether the people will encourage those, who after receiving a political life from their breath, dare to insult them to their face by practically declaring them to be incompetent to choose their rulers, incompetent to govern themselves? Perhaps, however, the remark may be true of that part of the people who have such an inordinate ambition for office as to crave a nomination from a minority caucus; and an election by the robbers of the public rights. How very, polite, yielding and honorable it is, not merely to be willing, to be elected against the wishes of the country; but to covet it like uncounted gold!!! Oh, the marvellous wisdom of those who sue for popular approbation in this style.

8. As to the Presidency, since the members of Congress have the casting vote in their hands in case the people fail to elect, there seems to be the same impropriety in their undertaking to prejudge the case, that there would be, if a jury or a judge were to form and express their opinions before a cause had come to trial.

9. Again, the constitution declares that no Senator or Representative shall be an elector, and the spirit and intention of this instrument evidently is, that they shall exercise no greater sway in the selection than other men, unless their voice should be necessary for a final decision; It has been asked, why then should the members of Congress usurp this prerogative, and by establishing the precedent—by giving it the force of custom, exert an influence which the spirit of the constitution forbids? but the precedent has been established.

10. Because, the manner in which these caucuses are defended, is hollow and insincere, and the arguments unsound, viz. that the members of Congress should voluntarily take the business into their hands for fear they might be under the necessity of doing the same thing; Moreover, that the representatives know more of the several candidates, whereas every one who reads or hears (for these things are talked of by many who do not read) is well acquainted with the public character of eminent men.

Finally, if after all, it be thought necessary to have a previous consultation; if a convention of delegates be absolutely necessary to effect the election of a candidate, and of a worthy candidate, it is a question whether we should not resort to some other method, to some better, some more equitable mode; and if so, it is probable that necessity the mother of invention will speedily provide, if it has not already provided, an effectual remedy for these abuses.

But if they are beyond remedy, why not abolish legislative caucuses altogether?—Where is the great harm in leaving both nominations and elections with the people, and the printers, who taking the country together, will as a matter of course, speak the sentiments of the people.

There are not a great many men who are so very generous as for any great length of time to print and circulate without pay and patronage papers obnoxious to the people, and the people will not give their pay and patronage for what they do not like.

But even if there should be in each county in this union some one who was able and willing, and withal so very singular and so different from all his neighbors, as to print and distribute among them year after year what they did not approve, it would not prevent them from finding, patronising and reading what did suit them; and it would not induce them to read what they did not relish.

An opposition might circulate papers, but they would either not be read, or if read, would be read so cautiously as to guard against any mischief. *The people of this country, therefore, to all practical purposes, rule and will rule both the press and the government.*

III. The caucus of Feb. 1824 was a violation of former usages, and of fundamental principles. In this caucus there was so daring a violation of the usages of the republican party, that a quarter of the members made the nomination when three-quarters protested against making a nomination at that time.* It is an attack upon that fundamental principle of republicanism that the majority shall rule. A violation of the very usages it is claimed to sustain, it is to be consummated by giving the vote of New-York to a candidate whom the people of that state abhor, and cannot succeed without a prostration of the country. It is a monster conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity.

The caucus of Feb. 1824 has excited general indignation and if the caucus system is in itself bad, now or never is the time to put it down or free it from abuse; now when the current is strong in our favor, and propitious gales waft us on our course.

Probably all abuses take with them their own remedies—when matters are carried to extremes they will be put down. Men may bear while evils are sufferable, but when they do rise in a body, every thing must give way before them. Woe to the man who dare resist, safety to him who yields assent, for they will sweep away abuses with the besom of destruction.

* The intrigues in the caucus of 1816 which had nearly put in nomination a man who was not thought of by the people, excited public suspicion, and put the community out of conceit with the caucus; When 181 members perceived that a legislative nomination was disliked by the people, they proclaimed it inexpedient to hold one in opposition to the popular will; but the sixty seceders who were so aristocratic as to disregard the wishes of the majority dared to meet in caucus in spite of the great body of the people. They are unwilling that the people or the majority shall rule; and are no republicans.

From the Raleigh Star.

Messrs. Editors,—It must be truly painful to every fair and honest mind, to see the gross attacks made on the character of that distinguished statesman *and firm republican*, Mr. John Q. Adams, by the supporters of Mr. Crawford. We cannot but express our surprise that your neighbors of the Register should admit into their columns so unworthy a production as the piece which appeared last week, signed "Hamden."—We are struck with the studied perversion and misrepresentation of Mr. Adams's politics. Who does not know that Mr. Adams was once a Federalist? and who does not believe that Mr. Madison was once a Federalist? Yet, what *republican*, ever damned Mr. Madison, for an "apostate" for joining the republican party? It is our consolation to know that Mr. Adams's republicanism is unsuspected by Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and by all the present Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Crawford, who has himself been a federalist and now opposes the administration to which he belongs. G.

Private Female Academy.

MISS BINGHAM,

GRATEFUL for the liberal patronage she has received from parents and guardians, during the last three years of her school; now has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that the present quarter will terminate on the last day of this month, and the ensuing one will commence on the 1st day of October next. The following branches of education will be taught, viz:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and the Globes, History, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, Painting on Velvet, Lace, Embroidery, Filigree, with all kinds of ornamental needle work.

Miss B. has the pleasure of referring to Dr. Wm. Moffit, to Jas. Seawell and J. D. Eccles, Esq'rs who attended the last semi-annual examination of her pupils.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824.—8t88

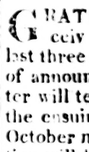
Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners; the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.
September 30, 1824——382tf

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Catawba Journal, will insert this three months, and send their accounts for settlement to this office.

House and Stores to be Rented.



TO be rented, the BRICK HOUSE, near Mr. Eccles's mill, containing:—2 stores (with fire places,) 16 rooms (14 of them are large and with fire places,) a brick kitchen, 3 cellars, a ware house, wood and smoke houses, a pump of water in the yard, &c. &c.

The house is situated in the centre of the town, near the market; and being roomy and commodious; is calculated either for a large store and family, or for a public house, having been rented many years for that purpose.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply to Mrs. Perry.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—379tf

WANTED,

SIX or Eight first rate Journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers, to whom first rate wages, and constant employment will be given by

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1824—384tf

☞The Editor of the Newbern Sentinel is requested to insert the above for three weeks, and forward his account to this place.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW CASH STORE.

THE subscriber from Richmond, (Va.) has taken that elegant and commodious brick store on Green street, owned and lately occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. intends to occupy the tenements as a WHOLESALE DRY GOOD and HARDWARE STORE, the other a RETAIL FANCY STORE, in both of which establishments will be kept constantly on hand a general and extensive assortment of all the various kinds of goods which this market may require. His present stock is purchased with cash, principally at Auction in New-York and Philadelphia, and will be regularly kept up by cash purchases in like manner.

From long experience in business and the facilities which his arrangements are calculated to give the subscriber, he flatters himself with being in his power to transact business on more advantageous terms to purchasers than ever before offered in the state. His business will be carried on barter for country produce. Country merchants and planters are respectively invited to call and examine his stock, at present he is receiving about 300 packages, comprising the following assortment.

1 bale middling broad cloths, assorted colors
1 do common do do
1 do Shepperd's and Herst's fine and superfine and black cloths
1 do black, blue and drab cassimeres
1 do Cortes ribbed do
1 do black, blue, brown and pear pelise cloths
4 do red, green and white flannels
1 do green bocking baize
4 do 3-3 1-2 and 4 point blankets stout and heavy
4 do 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-12 best rose blankets
1 Case 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 white and scarlet ring shag
1 do do do do do do black do
1 do supra white and scarlet long do
1 do do do do do
1 do 4-4 fancy bordered silk handkerchiefs
1 do elegant bordered cassimere shawls
1 do English and French black & white silk do
1 do do do do do do
A complete assortment of fine narrow and wide thread laces
Rich black, trimming laces
Black cord and black Italian silk
Rich inserting and scollop trimmings
1 Case figured Manderen and Canton crape, full and
2 do Canton and Nankeen crape, assorted colors
an! dresses, fashionable colors
1 do Supr. black Italian crapes
La Fayette belts—a new article
Rich steel buckles
Supr. India mull mull robes and scarfs
Long white kid gloves
New style silk buttons for ladies dresses
white, black and straw colored
1 Case supr. jet black bombazines
4 Bales plain & figured bombazetts assorted colors
1 Case figured satins assorted colors
1 do Plain do do
Black India sattin
A great variety of fancy Gause Gros De Naples
zela satin sprig Bolivar and Angola
and other small shawls and scarfs
2 Cases gentlemen's Marseilles, Valentia and
vestings
1 do black sarchews and sarsnets
1 do green, pink and white Florence
4 do supr. black figured silk cravats
1 do do Canton handkerchiefs
2 do flagged and bandana do
1 Case figured cambric, 1 case chevy muslin robes
1 case rich tambored book muslins
2 do plain do
1 do 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 cambrics
4 do plain medium and jackonet do
2 do plain figured lenoes
2 do. 7 8, 4-4 Irish Linens, and 1 do. Long lawn
2 do. 8-4, 9-4 10-4 12-4 Diapers,
1 do. Bird's eye, do.
2 bales each, Strehlitz, Dunkups, Brown, 6-4 and white Ticklenburgs and long rolls Osnaburgs
2 cases ladies & gentlemen's worsted & cotton
gentlemen's lamb's wool assorted colors,
1 do Negroe
4 bales blue plains and Kerseys
2 do. Olive and drab Lyons Skins,
1 do. Drab coating,
4 do. Domestic plaids,
8 do. 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 Brown domestics,
6 do. the same assortment bleached;
2 do. Sattinets assorted colors,
1 Case super. chints echo most fashionable patterns
1 do 9-8 rich
1 do 3-4 do. do.
1 do. 3-4 common do.
1 do. Ladies kid and beaver gloves assorted colors
1 do. gentlemen's Woodstock, beaver and buck skin gloves,
ladies and gentlemen's lined gloves,
coloured Greek cravats—a new and handsome article,
plain bordered jackonet do.
1 do. cotton flag'd and marlass Hdkfs,
1 do. apron and furniture checks,
3 do. cotton and silk umbrellas,
A large assortment of shell tuck, long and side combs, imitation do. do. do.
Pocket combs do.
2 do. Oarel sewing cottons
1 do. Clark's spool do.
1 do. Clark's floss do.
1 do. tapes and bobbins assorted numbers
4 do. Leghorn flats assorted,
6 do. straw bonnets,
4 do. wool, roram and beaver hats,
Spittlefield Hdkfs,
French cambric do. with white and colored borders,
1 bale Dorchester tickings,
3 do. Scotch Ingrain carpeting,
1 case Italian sewing silks
rich gauze ribbons,
fancy sattin do.
2 do. furniture calicoes,
1 do. common plate do.
linen cambrick from fine to very fine,
1 case rich and common gilt buttons,
A general assortment of pearl do.
1 do. pins assorted numbers;
1 do. do. do. gilt,

With a general and well selected assortment of Hardware & Cutlery

30 or 40 tons Russia and Swedes Iron,
English blistered, German, and Cast Steel,
A general assortment cut and wrought nails,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
A general assortment ladies shoes and boots of the
est fashions, Philadelphia make,
Gentlemen's pumps, shoes and boots do. do.
Pimento, black pepper and race ginger,
Cinnamon, mace and nutmegs,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Young Hyson,
Hyson skin,
} TEAS

French brandy
Holland gin
Jamaica rum
Supr. Maderai
do Sicily do
L. P Teneriffe
do Lisbon
And genuine Port
Sweet Malaga
} WINES.

Double refined family sugar
Loaf and lump do

And a general supply of all other kinds of GROCERIES; together an assortment of QUEENS WARE, GLASS, &c.

JAMES KYLE.
Fayetteville, (N. C.) Oct. 7, 1824—383tf

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
For sale, by
M'NEILL & BERKLAND